

Looney. Murray.
Meachum.

Absent.

Alexander.	Mayfield.
Brachfield.	Paulus.
Cunningham.	Senter.
Faust.	Skinner.
Griggs.	Smith.
Grinnan.	Stokes.
Harbison.	Stone.
Holsey.	Terrell.
Hudspeth.	Veale.
Kellie.	Watson.
Masterson.	Willacy.

Senator Meachum moved that the Senate adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The motion was lost.

Senator Harper then moved a call of the Senate for the purpose of securing a quorum.

The call was duly seconded, and was so ordered.

The roll was called, the following Senators answering to their names:

Barrett.	Harper.
Chambers.	Looney.
Glasscock.	Meachum.
Green.	Murray.
Greer.	

Absent.

Alexander.	Mayfield.
Brachfield.	Paulus.
Cunningham.	Senter.
Faust.	Skinner.
Griggs.	Smith.
Grinnan.	Stokes.
Harbison.	Stone.
Holsey.	Terrell.
Hudspeth.	Veale.
Kellie.	Watson.
Masterson.	Willacy.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Senator Meachum, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY.

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,
Tuesday, April 16, 1907.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. President Pro Tem. Barrett in the chair.

Roll call, no quorum present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Barrett.	Looney.
Chambers.	Meachum.
Glasscock.	Murray.
Green.	Skinner.
Greer.	Watson.
Harbison.	Willacy.
Harper.	

Absent.

Alexander.	Masterson.
Brachfield.	Mayfield.
Cunningham.	Paulus.
Faust.	Senter.
Griggs.	Smith.
Grinnan.	Stokes.
Holsey.	Stone.
Hudspeth.	Terrell.
Kellie.	Veale.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Senator Skinner, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,
Wednesday, April 17, 1907.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. President Pro Tem. Barrett in the chair.

Roll call, quorum present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Alexander.	Harper.
Barrett.	Looney.
Brachfield.	Mayfield.
Chambers.	Meachum.
Faust.	Murray.
Glasscock.	Senter.
Green.	Skinner.
Greer.	Smith.
Griggs.	Stone.
Grinnan.	Willacy.
Harbison.	

Absent.

Cunningham.	Paulus.
Holsey.	Stokes.
Hudspeth.	Terrell.
Kellie.	Veale.
Masterson.	Watson.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. H. M. Sears.

Pending the reading of the Journal of yesterday, on motion of Senator Harbison, the same was dispensed with.

(See Appendix for committee reports.)

EXCUSED.

On motion of Senator Grinnan, Senator Brachfield was excused from attend-

ance upon the Senate for Monday and Tuesday on account of important business.

On motion of Senator Harper, Senator Paulus was excused from attendance upon the Senate all this week on account of important business.

On motion of Senator Glasscock, Senator Mayfield was excused from attendance upon the Senate for Monday and Tuesday on account of important business.

On motion of Senator Green, Senator Alexander was excused from attendance upon the Senate for Monday and Tuesday on account of important business.

On motion of Senator Greer, Senator Harbison was excused from attendance upon the Senate for Monday and Tuesday on account of important business.

On motion of Senator Harper, Senator Grinnan was excused from attendance upon the Senate for Monday and Tuesday on account of important business.

On motion of Senator Alexander, Senator Skinner was excused from attendance upon the Senate for Monday on account of important business.

On motion of Senator Skinner, Senator Willacy was excused from attendance upon the Senate for Monday on account of important business.

On motion of Senator Meachum, Senator Griggs was excused from attendance upon the Senate for Monday and Tuesday on account of important business.

On motion of Senator Faust, Senator Stone was excused from attendance upon the Senate for Monday and Tuesday on account of important business.

On motion of Senator Stone, Senator Faust was excused from attendance upon the Senate for Monday and Tuesday on account of important business.

On motion of Senator Mayfield, Senator Senter was excused from attendance upon the Senate for Monday and Tuesday on account of important business.

On motion of Senator Grinnan, Senator Smith was excused from attendance upon the Senate on account of important business.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Senators Skinner, Looney, Green and Harper:

Senate bill No. 5, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Article 1318, Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, adopted 1895."

Read first time, and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

By Senator Willacy:

Senate bill No. 6, A bill to be entitled "An Act making appropriation to pay the per diem of members and per diem of officers and employes of the First Called Session of the Thirtieth Legislature of the State of Texas, convened April 12, 1907, by proclamation of the Governor."

Read first time, and referred to Finance Committee.

By Senator Willacy:

Senate bill No. 7, A bill to be entitled "An Act making appropriation to defray the contingent expenses of the First Called Session of the Thirtieth Legislature of the State of Texas, convened April 12, 1907, by proclamation of the Governor."

Read first time, and referred to Finance Committee.

By Senators Glasscock, Skinner and Senter:

Senate bill No. 8, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Article 1316, Chapter 12, Title XXX, Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, relating to charges and instructions to juries."

Read first time, and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

By Senators Harper and Glasscock:

Senate bill No. 9, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Article 762, Chapter 6, Title VIII, of the Code of Criminal Procedure of Texas, relating to the prosecution of an offense which includes within its lesser degrees, and providing that if a person be convicted of a lower degree of the offense than that for which he is indicted, and a new trial be granted such person, or the judgment be set aside for any cause, the verdict upon the first trial shall not be considered an acquittal of the higher degree of the offense, but upon a second trial the trial shall be de novo, and he may be convicted of the offense charged in the indictment or any degree of the offense."

Read first time, and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 2.

By Senator Looney:

Senate bill No. 10, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Article 975, Chapter 8, Title XXVII, of the Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, concerning judgments of the Supreme Court."

Read first time, and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

By Senators Looney and Harper:

Senate bill No. 11, A bill to be entitled "An Act providing for the appointment

of court bailiff by the judges of the district courts in certain counties of this State, prescribing their qualifications, the oath to be taken by them, their compensation, their duties and providing suitable punishment for the violation of the duties imposed upon them, and declaring an emergency."

Read first time, and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

By Senator Senter:

Senate bill No. 12, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Article 762, Chapter 6, Title VIII, of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of Texas, adopted at the Regular Session of the Twenty-fourth Legislature, effecting the verdict in criminal causes so that said Article 762 may hereafter be as follows."

Read first time, and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

By Senator Senter:

Senate bill No. 13, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Articles 643 and 644, Chapter 2, Title VIII, of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of Texas, adopted at the Regular Session of the Twenty-fourth Legislature, providing for the order of a special venire in any district court in a criminal action for a capital offense, so that the said Articles 643 and 644 may hereafter be as follows."

Read first time, and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

By Senator Senter:

Senate bill No. 14, A bill to be entitled "An Act to amend Article 723, Chapter 5, Title VIII, of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of Texas, adopted at the Regular Session of the Twenty-fourth Legislature, and as amended by an Act of the Twenty-fifth Legislature, relating to appeal of criminal cases to the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas, to hereafter be as follows."

Read first time, and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

Morning call concluded.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following message was received from the Governor, and read to the Senate:

Austin, Texas, April 16, 1907.

To the Senate.

Subjects submitted for your consideration will be found in the proclamation convening the Legislature in Special

Session. At the Regular Session many wholesome laws were enacted and among them were laws looking to the fulfillment of fifteen of the eighteen platform pledges of the Democratic party made to the people by that party in convention assembled. These pledges of the party were endorsed at the polls and the importance of those pledges not yet redeemed made the call of a Special Session absolutely necessary. Legislation on three of these platform demands was had so late in the Regular Session that I have not had the necessary time to examine the bills and have, therefore, been unable to ascertain to what extent the same are a substantial fulfillment of our promises to the people.

The three platform demands upon which no appropriate legislation was had and which we now know have not been redeemed are of unusual importance and may be designated as the 6th, 15th and 18th planks of the platform, viz.:

No. 6. "We demand the passage of a law compelling telephone and telegraph companies to transmit each other's messages and to make connection necessary therefor at common points."

Demand No. 15 is as follows: "We suggest such legislation as will simplify the procedure in both civil and criminal trials and recommend such reforms as may be practicable in our jury system."

Demand No. 18 reads as follows: "We believe that the owners of all property which is not exempt from taxation by the Constitution of this State should be compelled to contribute their just proportion toward defraying the expenses of the government, and to the accomplishment of that result we pledge the Democracy of Texas to the enactment of such further laws as will secure the just rendition of all property for taxation at its full value and compel the payment of taxes properly assessed against it, and to the enactment of such laws as will secure the taxation of all property, tangible and intangible including the franchises or intangible assets or property of those corporations which, by reason of the nature or character of their assets or property, under the present laws, escape their just proportion of taxation."

These propositions are of vital interest and have been widely discussed by the people and the press generally and have been under discussion in committees and on the floor of both houses for more than three months, and it would seem that there remains little excuse and no justification for further delay. Corporate interests are opposing and

will continue to oppose effective tax legislation, as the present lax methods facilitate them in dodging their just share of the taxes. They will now oppose, as they have heretofore, all efforts to simplify the procedure in civil trials. The motive is manifest. The man without means can not litigate with them under the present system without great inconvenience and often impoverishment. Against all of these propositions were arrayed throughout the Regular Session a bold, adroit, defiant and resourceful corporate lobby. With this lobby you have been patient and often too indulgent. In fairness and justice to all and to the end that no unjust law be passed, representatives of every interest have been heard and persons to be effected, and legitimate representatives of such interests should have been heard, and now that the time has come for making up your verdict and for your answer back to the people on those important measures, I earnestly urge a rigid observance of the law of your own making though not yet in force and a willing compliance with the spirit of the anti-lobby laws enacted at the Regular Session. The hired lobbyist should have no place in shaping the destiny of Texas. These agents of selfish interests should not longer delay needed legislation. Their methods vex and often perplex the faithful legislator and lead to the discouragement and disappointment of the people.

Referring to the demand that telephone and telegraph companies be required to transmit each other's messages and make necessary connections therefore, I deem it unnecessary to again enter upon a discussion of the matter. I respectfully invite your attention to the suggestions on this subject which are contained in my first message to the Regular Session.

Upon the subject of simplifying the procedure in both civil and criminal trials and also upon the needed reforms in our jury system, I again call your attention to the importance of these reforms, both to the counties and State and to the people who bear the burden of a system almost bewildering in its meshwork of technical absurdities. I can not too strongly urge upon this Legislature the necessity for the reforms demanded. I here reiterate the suggestions submitted in my message to your honorable body when in Regular Session. At that time I took occasion to say upon this subject that the present complex and burdensome procedure is a shield to the criminal, defeats justice, increases the number of our courts and

adds unnecessary burdens upon the taxpayer. Perplexing technicalities encourage crime, employ the time of the courts to no useful end, and the people pay the costs. A rigid enforcement of all the laws is essential to the social well-being and demanded as the only safe guarantee of life, liberty and property. All laws can be enforced and should be enforced fearlessly, impartially and without respect to locality or persons. To longer tolerate a system of technical obstacles behind which murderers and rogues may barricade themselves and defy the laws would be a reflection upon the wisdom if not the sincerity of our statesmanship. To say that crime can run rampant in Texas and that our laws can not be enforced is to admit that we are incapable of self-government. That our law-abiding citizenship is growing impatient and restless at the laws delay and the uncertainty of punishment for crime can not be denied. That there is just grounds for such discontent must be conceded. There is too much machinery in our criminal trials, too much literature and too many refinements in the court's charge to the jury and too many loop-holes through which criminals may escape. When the court's charge in a criminal case is heard, especially in the charge in murder cases, the most intelligent man is made to wonder how any man is ever punished for crime. How is it possible for any juror not trained in the law to ever measure the guilt or innocence of an accused person by rules and distinctions not always understood by the court and the lawyers themselves. Is it a surprise that juries disagree, that criminals go unwhipped of justice, that new trials are forced, cases reversed by the appellate courts and that the mob spirit is rife in Texas? The judges are not at fault, the jurors are not always to blame, the main difficulty is in the system. A fair and impartial trial upon the law and the facts without tangled and technical rules should be accorded the accused, and when this is done, then, and not until then, so many trials and delays can be avoided and substantial justice may, with some reason, be expected in all cases.

Now, then, without intending to suggest a limit to the remedies which you in your wisdom may devise, I respectfully suggest:

1. That you further limit jury exemptions and define and limit the cause for which the trial judge may, in exercise of his discretion, grant excuses for men drawn for jury service.

2. Either prescribe by statute a common sense form of charge to the jury

in every criminal case of the grade of felony, or require such charge to embrace only the nature of the accusation and a copy of the statute applicable to the offense charged and the facts of the case.

The enactment of laws embodying these views, would, I believe, add more certainty to the laws enforcement, expedite trials, furnish ample protection to the innocent, discontinue the almost universal practice of appealing everything and prevent so many reversals and new trials. It is with confidence further suggested that these reforms, if adopted, would result in decreasing the number of our trial courts, clear the dockets promptly and save the State and counties a large per cent of the tremendous sum now expended in efforts to enforce our criminal laws.

As in criminal cases, probably more than half the civil suits tried and appealed are reversed and remanded for new trials, and many new trials are granted by trial courts on account of errors in the court's charge to the jury. Cost to litigants are increased, delays and unjust burdens are laid upon those forced to invoke the aid of the courts to secure their rights under the Constitution and laws. The expense incurred by the counties for juries and other incidental expenses in the numerous trials of the same cases are heavy, and have attracted the attention of the people.

It seems to me that an effort should be made to give the relief demanded, and as tending in that direction I recommend to the Legislature the enactment of laws authorizing verdicts to be returned in trial of civil cases in the district courts by the concurrence of nine members of the jury, and also requiring trial judges to prepare their instructions to the jury in civil cases and submit the same to the parties or to counsel on both sides of the case before argument begins; that the charge shall be read to the jury on the conclusion of the argument of counsel or on conclusion of the evidence, if no arguments are to be made to the jury; and by law provide further that all special charges or additional instructions proposed or requested shall be prepared, submitted to opposing counsel for objection, if any, and then delivered to the judge before the main charge is read to the jury, and that all exceptions to the main charge or to the giving or failure to give special charges shall be taken and the ground of objection stated in writing and noted by the judge before the jury retires, and that all errors in the charge or with respect to the special charge

not then assigned and again pointed out in motion for new trial shall be considered and held to have been waived, and shall not constitute grounds for new trial or reversal unless fundamental. These reforms would facilitate the business of the courts, meet the ends of justice and relieve the higher courts of many appeals and save much unnecessary annoyance and delays and lessen the expense to litigants and to the counties and State.

My further recommendation upon this subject is that you enact laws requiring the joining of issues and the closing of the pleadings in the case before the case is placed upon the jury docket of the court, and that laws be enacted authorizing verdicts to be rendered in the trial of civil cases in the district courts on the concurrence of nine members of the jury, and the last mentioned subject not having been placed in the proclamation re-assembling the Legislature, it is hereby presented for your consideration. These propositions were fully discussed and urged throughout the campaign prior to the last election, and upon them this platform demand No. 15 was based.

The unfortunate condition of the State's finances and the absence of equality and uniformity in taxation make further revenue legislation imperative. To the enactment of adequate laws to secure the just rendition of all taxable property at its full value, we are in duty bound. The needs of the State, the injustice of the present system to those whose property is now upon the tax rolls, the Constitution and the party pledge require adequate laws for the purpose, and this should be speedily accomplished.

It should be the policy of the Legislature to secure an honest rendition and assessment of all taxable property so that every individual and every enterprise and every corporation contribute a just share to the support of the government, and no more, and when this is accomplished the rate of taxation can be reduced both by the State and counties and with full value as the basis for taxation, the equitable rule of equality and uniformity is possible. In the end, higher values mean lower tax rates, and honest renditions mean reduced tax burdens to those whose property is now upon the tax rolls. At the Regular Session a law was enacted which authorizes and requires a board composed of the Governor, Comptroller of Public Accounts and State Treasurer to reduce the rate of State taxation fixed by law when the total rendition will justify such reduction. The State ad valorem tax rate

has been reduced from 20 cents to 16 2-3 cents for the present year, and when the constitutional requirement is met and a fair rendition and assessment is secured and the gross receipts and intangible tax laws are properly amended and a law providing for a graduated income tax with appropriate exemptions is enacted, sufficient revenues can be had to relieve the State's present financial embarrassment and to meet all the necessities of the State. When these laws are enacted and obeyed, the rate of State taxes can be from time to time reduced and the commissioners courts of the counties of the State can and should immediately reduce the taxation for county purposes. In this way you can lessen the burden upon the honest taxpayer who is entitled to your consideration at all times.

This subject was fully discussed and recommendations made to the Legislature early in the Regular Session and to the suggestions then made I again respectfully invite your attention.

I know of no higher duty devolving upon this Legislature than the enactment of laws more equally distributing the burdens of our government; that the physical property of individuals and the farms and the small property owners are now paying upon than their share under the existing system can not be denied. It is true that property is undervalued almost everywhere, but it is also true that the property of the tax dodgers is not on the tax rolls at all, and rigid laws are necessary to force just rendition of all property, to the end that the people whose property is now upon the tax rolls may not pay all the taxes. No unjust method of taxation should ever be adopted. No corporation or individual should be made to contribute more than their share, and, in dealing with this delicate and difficult task, I earnestly urge that the constitutional requirement of equality and uniformity in taxation be your earnest aim and your constant purpose.

Much useful legislation was enacted during the Regular Session, for which you are entitled to the gratitude of the people, but, in carrying out their expressed will much remains to be done, and I deem it my duty to express the hope that every member of this Legislature will remain in constant attendance upon its sessions, and throughout the extra session, to the end that wise and salutary policies be crystallized into effective laws.

Pledging my fullest co-operation and earnestly requesting yours in all things looking to good government and to the

prosperity of our State and the happiness of all the people, the above suggestions are submitted for your consideration.

T. M. CAMPBELL,
Governor.

SENATE BILL NO. 6.

The Chair laid before the Senate, pending business, Senate bill No. 6.

On motion of Senator Willacy, the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days was suspended, and the bill put on its second reading by the following vote:

Yeas—21.

Alexander.	Harper.
Barrett.	Looney.
Brachfield.	Mayfield.
Chambers.	Meachum.
Faust.	Murray.
Glasscock.	Senter.
Green.	Skinner.
Greer.	Smith.
Griggs.	Stone.
Grinnan.	Willacy.
Harbison.	

Absent.

Cunningham.	Paulus.
Holsey.	Stokes.
Hudspeth.	Terrell.
Kellie.	Veale.
Masterson.	Watson.

The Chair laid before the Senate, on second reading,

Senate bill No. 6, Per Diem Appropriation Bill (see caption in committee report).

On motion of Senator Willacy, the Senate rule requiring committee reports to lie over for one day was suspended for the purpose of considering this bill (see Appendix for committee report).

On motion of Senator Willacy, the committee report, which provided that the bill be not printed, was adopted.

Bill read second time, and ordered engrossed.

On motion of Senator Willacy, the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days was suspended, and the bill put on its third reading and final passage by the following vote:

Yeas—21.

Alexander.	Green.
Barrett.	Greer.
Brachfield.	Griggs.
Chambers.	Grinnan.
Faust.	Harbison.
Glasscock.	Harper.

Looney.	Skinner.
Mayfield.	Smith.
Meachum.	Stone.
Murray.	Willacy.
Senter.	

Absent.

Cunningham.	Paulus.
Holsey.	Stokes.
Hudspeth.	Terrell.
Kellie.	Veale.
Masterson.	Watson.

The bill was read third time, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—21.

Alexander.	Harper.
Barrett.	Looney.
Brachfield.	Mayfield.
Chambers.	Meachum.
Faust.	Murray.
Glasscock.	Senter.
Green.	Skinner.
Greer.	Smith.
Griggs.	Stone.
Grinnan.	Willacy.
Harbison.	

Absent.

Cunningham.	Paulus.
Holsey.	Stokes.
Hudspeth.	Terrell.
Kellie.	Veale.
Masterson.	Watson.

Senator Willacy moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and lay that motion on the table.

The motion to table prevailed.

SENATE BILL NO. 7.

The Chair laid before the Senate, pending business, Senate bill No. 7.

On motion of Senator Willacy, the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days was suspended, and the bill put on its second reading by the following vote:

Yeas—21.

Alexander.	Harper.
Barrett.	Looney.
Brachfield.	Mayfield.
Chambers.	Meachum.
Faust.	Murray.
Glasscock.	Senter.
Green.	Skinner.
Greer.	Smith.
Griggs.	Stone.
Grinnan.	Willacy.
Harbison.	

Absent.

Cunningham.	Paulus.
Holsey.	Stokes.
Hudspeth.	Terrell.
Kellie.	Veale.
Masterson.	Watson.

The Chair laid before the Senate, on second reading,

Senate bill No. 7, Contingent Expense Appropriation for First Called Session of the Thirtieth Legislature (see committee report in Appendix for caption).

On motion of Senator Willacy, the Senate rule requiring committee reports to lie over for one day was suspended, for the purpose of considering this bill (see Appendix for committee report).

On motion of Senator Willacy, the committee report, which provided that the bill be not printed, was adopted.

Bill read second time, and ordered engrossed.

On motion of Senator Willacy, the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days was suspended, and the bill put on its third reading and final passage by the following vote:

Yeas—21.

Alexander.	Harper.
Barrett.	Looney.
Brachfield.	Mayfield.
Chambers.	Meachum.
Faust.	Murray.
Glasscock.	Senter.
Green.	Skinner.
Greer.	Smith.
Griggs.	Stone.
Grinnan.	Willacy.
Harbison.	

Absent.

Cunningham.	Paulus.
Holsey.	Stokes.
Hudspeth.	Terrell.
Kellie.	Veale.
Masterson.	Watson.

The bill was read third time, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—21.

Alexander.	Harper.
Barrett.	Looney.
Brachfield.	Mayfield.
Chambers.	Meachum.
Faust.	Murray.
Glasscock.	Senter.
Green.	Skinner.
Greer.	Smith.
Griggs.	Stone.
Grinnan.	Willacy.
Harbison.	

Absent.

Cunningham.	Paulus.
Holsey.	Stokes.
Hudspeth.	Terrell.
Kellie.	Veale.
Masterson.	Watson.

Senator Willacy moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and lay that motion on the table.

The motion to table prevailed.
(Senator Stone in the chair.)

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Senator Green, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

APPENDIX.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

(Floor Report.)

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, April 17, 1907.

Hon. A. B. Davidson, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Finance Committee, to whom was referred

Senate bill No. 6, A bill to be entitled "An Act making appropriation to pay the per diem pay of members and per diem pay of officers and employes of the First Called Session of the Thirtieth Legislature of the State of Texas, convened April 12, 1907, by the proclamation of the Governor,"

Have had the same under consideration, and report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass, and be not printed.

Willacy, Chairman; Faust, Murray, Green, Skinner, Meachum, Barrett.

(Floor Report.)

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, April 17, 1907.

Hon. A. B. Davidson, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Finance Committee, to whom was referred

Senate bill No. 7, A bill to be entitled "An Act making appropriation to defray the contingent expenses of the First Called Session of the Thirtieth Legislature of the State of Texas, convened April 12th by proclamation of the Governor,"

Have had the same under consideration, and report it back to the Senate

with the recommendation that it do pass, and be not printed.

Willacy, Chairman; Faust, Murray, Green, Skinner, Meachum, Barrett.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, April 17, 1907.

Hon. A. B. Davidson, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Engrossed Bills have carefully examined and compared

Senate bill No. 7, A bill to be entitled "An Act making appropriation to defray the contingent expenses of the First Called Session of the Thirtieth Legislature of the State of Texas, convened April 12, 1907, by the proclamation of the Governor,"

And find the same correctly engrossed.
BARRETT, Acting Chairman.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, April 17, 1907.

Hon. A. B. Davidson, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Engrossed Bills have carefully examined and compared

Senate bill No. 6, A bill to be entitled "An Act making appropriation to pay the per diem pay of members and per diem pay of officers and employes of the First Called Session of the Thirtieth Legislature of the State of Texas, convened April 12, 1907, by the proclamation of the Governor,"

And find the same correctly engrossed.
BARRETT, Acting Chairman.

FIFTH DAY.

Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas,
Thursday, April 18, 1907.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
Lieutenant Governor Davidson in the chair.

Roll call, quorum present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Alexander.	Holsey.
Barrett.	Kellie.
Brachfield.	Looney.
Chambers.	Mayfield.
Cunningham.	Meachum.
Faust.	Murray.
Glasscock.	Senter.
Green.	Skinner.
Greer.	Smith.
Griggs.	Stokes.
Grinnan.	Stone.
Harbison.	Watson.
Harper.	Willacy.